

ABSTRACT

A method for treating patients having chronic hepatitis C infection to eradicate detectable HCV-RNA involving a combination therapy using a therapeutically effective amount of ribavirin and a therapeutically effective amount of pegylated interferon-alfa, e.g, pegylated interferon-alfa-2b or -2a for a time, i.e.,
5 at least about twenty-four weeks, sufficient to eradicate detectable HCV-RNA by the end of the treatment time period and to maintain no detectable HCV-RNA for at least 12 weeks after the end of the treatment time period is disclosed .

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